This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Chronology

22042 f 9

22042 f. 9

CHRONOLOGY,

FOR THE USE OF

SCHOOLS, AND PRIVATE TUITION.

BY E. WILLIAMSON.

Miss E. Williamson was Mistress of a School for young ladies which she carried on in the Court House Painswick at about the time

STROUD:
PRINTED BY F. W. HARMER.
1853.

this booklet was written.
Stephana Hazell attended it

BODLEIAN LIBRARY
23
OCT
1925
OXFORD

PREFACE.

HAVING observed with pleasure the interest my young friends always take in the study of History, it has been my object, for some time, to form a Chronological Chain of the principal facts and events with which they become acquainted during their gradual progress through the Historical Authors I have selected for their Instruction; and, at the present moment, I cannot do better than complete this Chain, by the addition of some of the numerous and striking deeds of renown, which signalized the career of our illustrious modern Hero, ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

As truth and valour are always keenly appreciated by the unprejudiced mind of the young, it is with much gratification that I dedicate this Work to the esteemed Pupils of my Establishment.

E. WILLIAMSON.

The Court House, Painswick,
February, 1853.

CHRONOLOGY.

B.C.	
4004	Creation of the World.
2348	The Deluge.
2247	Tower of Babel built, and Confusion of Tongues.
2234	The Assyrian Empire founded by Nimrod.
2089	Kingdom of Sicyon, in Greece, established.
1996	Birth of Abraham.
1921	Calling of Abraham.
1897	Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, Zoar, and the Vale of Siddim destroyed by Fire.
1728	Joseph sold to the Midianites, aged 17.
1571	Moses born.
1556	Kingdom of Athens founded by Cecrops.
1493	Thebes built by Cadmus, who introduced the Alphabet into Greece.
1491	The Departure of the Children of Israel from the Land of Egypt.
1263	The Argonautic Expedition.
1193	The Siege of Troy commenced.
1095	Saul made King of Israel.
1048	David reigned sole King of Israel.
1004	The Dedication of Solomon's Temple.
975	The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah divided.
896	Elijah taken up to Heaven.
893	Siege of Samaria.
884	Lycurgus the Spartan Lawgiver.
869	Foundation of Carthage by Dido.
757	Isaiah begins to Prophecy.
753	Rome founded.

B.C.	
721	Kingdom of Israel ceased by the taking of Samaria by Salmaneser King of Assyria.
665	Combat between the Horatii and Curatii.
658	Byzantium founded by a Colony of Athenians.
623	Draco the Athenian Lawgiver.
588	The Jews carried captive to Babylon, by Nebuchadnezzar.
560	Pisistratus usurps the Sovereign Power of Athens.
559	The Persian Empire founded upon the Median by Cyrus.
548	Crœsus, last King of Lydia, conquered by Cyrus.
538	Babylon taken by Cyrus.
536	Edict of Cyrus for the return of the Jews and rebuilding of the Temple.
525	Egypt conquered by Cambyses.
521	Confucius the Chinese Philosopher flourished.
510	Tyranny of the Pisistratidæ abolished at Athens.
509	Expulsion of Tarquin from Rome.
—	The Consular Government established.
504	Sardis taken by the Athenians and burned.
498	Lartius First Dictator at Rome.
490	Battle of Marathon. Age of Miltiades.
480	Battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis. Xerxes defeated by Themistocles.
479	Battles of Platæa and Mycale on the same day. Xerxes defeated by Zanthippus.
454	The Romans sent to Athens for Solon's Laws.
448	The first Sacred War concerning the Temple of Delphi.
447	The Athenians defeated by the Bœotians at Chæronea.
431	The Peloponnesian War began.
421	The Fifty Years' Peace, made between the Athenians and Lacedemonians, which was kept but six years and ten months.

B.C.	
416	Scene of the Peloponnesian War removed to Sicily.
—	The Agrarian Law first moved at Rome.
405	Battle of Egos Potamus.
404	Athens taken by Lysander, which puts an end to the Peloponnesian War.
401	Cyrus the Younger killed at Lunaxa.
—	Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks.
—	Expulsion of the 30 Tyrants from Athens by Thrasybulus.
400	Socrates put to death.
—	Close of the Old Testament history.
396	Expedition of Agesilaus into Asia.
390	Battle of Allia and the taking of Rome by the Gauls.
387	Camillus raised the Siege of Rome carried on by the Gauls under Brennus.
371	Battle of Leuctra, in which the Spartans were defeated by the Thebans, under Epaminondas.
363	Battle of Mantinæa.
360	Athenians defeated at Methone, by Philip of Macedon, being the first Battle he gained in Greece.
357	Second Sacred War began.
348	Philip put an end to the Sacred War.
338	Philip defeated the Athenians and their Allies at the fatal Battle of Chæronea.
336	Philip killed by Pausanius.
334	Alexander began his Persian Expedition.
—	Battle of the Granicus.
333	Battle of Issus.
332	Tyre taken and destroyed by Alexander.
331	Battle of Arbela.
—	End of the Persian and commencement of the Grecian Empire.
327	Alexander's Expedition against Porus.
323	Alexander's Death.

B.C.	
323	Kingdom of Egypt founded by Ptolemy.
301	Battle of Ipsus.
284	The Pharos of Alexandria built.
—	The Septuagint supposed to be completed about this time.
269	Silver first coined at Rome.
264	First Punic War, which lasts 23 years.
260	Duillius gains the first Naval Victory with a Roman Fleet over the Carthaginians.
256	Regulus defeated by Zanthippus
235	Temple of Janus shut, the first time since the reign of Numa Pompilius.
224	The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an Earthquake.
220	Social War between the Æolians and Achæans, assisted by Philip.
219	Hannibal took Seguntum which was the cause of the second Punic War.
218	Second Punic War began and lasted 17 years.
—	Battles of Ticinus and Trebia.
217	Battle of Thrasymene.
216	Battle of Cannæ.
212	Syracuse taken by Marcellus after a Siege of 3 years.
202	Battle of Zama.
200	First Macedonian War began.
197	Battle of Cynoscephale in which Philip was defeated.
192	The Romans began the War with Antiochus the Great.
189	Death of Hannibal.
171	Second Macedonian War.
168	Battle of Pydua and Fall of the Macedonian Empire.
149	Third Punic War.
147	Carthage destroyed by Scipio, and Corinth by Mummius.
132	Sedition of Tiberius Gracchus.

B.C.	
121	Caius Gracchus killed.
111	Jugurthine War began and lasted 5 years.
91	The Social War of the States of Italy against Rome began.
79	Sylla's horrid Proscription and Murder of the Roman people.
63	Catiline's Conspiracy.
60	First Triumvirate: Crassus, Pompey, and Cæsar.
55	Cæsar invaded Britain.
48	Battle of Pharsalia and Death of Pompey.
45	Battle of Munda.
44	Cæsar killed in the Senate House
43	Second Triumvirate: Antony, Octavius, Lepidus.
42	Battle of Philippi.
31	Battle of Actium.
30	Egypt reduced to a Roman Province.
27	Title of Augustus given to Octavius.
4	Our Saviour born, 4 years before the Vulgar Era.
A.D.	
33	Our Saviour crucified.
36	Conversion of St. Paul.
39	St. Matthew wrote his Gospel.
40	The Disciples first called Christians, at Antioch.
43	The Expedition of Claudius into Britain.
60	St. Mark wrote his Gospel.
64	First Persecution of the Christians.
68	St. Paul preached the Gospel of Christ in Britain.
70	Jerusalem taken by Titus.
79	Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ, destroyed by an Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
202	Fifth Persecution of the Christians.
273	Zenobia defeated by Aurelian, at Edessa.

A.D.	
303	Tenth Persecution of the Christians.
306	Constantine the Great began his reign.
325	First general Council held at Nicæa on account of the Arian Heresy, when the Nicene Creed was drawn up.
328	The Seat of Empire removed from Rome to Constantinople.
364	Death of Jovian.
—	Division of the Empire into Eastern and Western.
381	Second general Council held at Constantinople.
385	The Empires of the East and West reunited under Theodosius.
410	Rome taken and plundered by Alaric King of the Visigoths.
447	Attila King of the Huns, surnamed the Scourge of God, ravages Europe.
448	The Romans abandon Britain for ever.
452	The City of Venice first began to be known.
476	The Western Empire destroyed by Odoacer King of the Heruli.
519	Arthur King of Britain.
622	The Mahometan Era commenced.
800	Charlemagne crowned.
1000	Paper made from Cotton Rags.
1066	WILLIAM I. ascended the throne. He married Matilda of Flanders—had nine children—reigned 21 years.
1087	WILLIAM II. ascended the throne. Never married—reigned 13 years.
1095	First Crusade.
1100	HENRY I. ascended the throne. He married Matilda of Scotland—had two children —reigned 35 years.
1135	STEPHEN ascended the throne. He married Matilda of Boulogne—had two children —reigned 19 years.
1147	Second Crusade, by Philip I. and Conrad III.

A.D.	
1154	HENRY II. ascended the throne. He married Eleanor of Guienne—had six children —reigned 34 years.
1157	The Factions of the Guelphs and Ghibelines began in Italy.
1175	Paper made from Linen Rags.
1188	Third Crusade by Richard I. and Philip II.
1189	RICHARD I. ascended the throne. He married Berengaria of Navarre — reigned 10 years.
1190	"Dieu et Mon Droit" first used as a motto by Richard I.
1199	JOHN ascended the throne. He married Earl Montague's daughter, Avisa of Gloucester, and Isabella of Angouleme—had five children—reigned 17 years
1204	The Inquisition established at Rome, by Innocent III.
1215	Magna Charta signed by John at Runnimede.
1216	HENRY III. ascended the throne. He married Eleanor of Provence—had four children—reigned 56 years.
1239	First Charter granted for drawing Coals.
1251	Rise of the Medici Family.
1272	EDWARD I. ascended the throne. He married Eleanor of Castile and Mary of France—had five children—reigned 35 yrs.
1283	Conquest of Wales, Llewellyn defeated.
1299	Battle of Falkirk, the Scots under Wallace defeated.
1302	Mariner's Compass improved by Gioja of Naples.
1305	Wallace executed.
1308	The Rise of the Swiss Cantons.
1307	EDWARD II. ascended the throne. He married Isabella of France—had two children—reigned 19 years.
1314	Battle of Bannockburn, the English defeated by Bruce.

A.D.	
1320	Gold first coined in Europe, in England 1344.
1327	EDWARD III. ascended the throne. He married Philippa of Hainault—had nine children—reigned 50 years.
1333	Battle of Halidown Hill.
1336	Gunpowder invented, or rather introduced into use by Swartz, a Monk of Cologne.
1340	Naval Engagement off the Coast of Flanders.
1346	Battle of Cressy, the French under John defeated.
1346	The Bohemian Motto, "Ich Dien," first used by the Prince of Wales.
—	Battle of Nevil's Cross, gained by Queen Philippa.
—	Order of the Garter instituted.
1356	Battle of Poictiers, the French under John defeated by the Black Prince.
1357	Coals first brought to London.
1370	Robert Stuart crowned, first of the name.
1376	The Black Prince died.
1377	RICHARD II. ascended the throne. He married Ann of Luxemburgh, and Isabella of France—reigned 22 years.
—	Time of Wickliffe and Chaucer.
1399	HENRY IV. ascended the throne. He married Mary Bohun, and Joanne of Navarre—had six children—reigned 13 years.
1400	Chaucer the Father of English Poetry died.
1403	Battle of Shrewsbury.
1413	HENRY V. ascended the throne. He married Catherine of France—reigned 10 years.
1415	Battle of Agincourt, the French defeated under Charles VI.
1416	John Huss and Jerome of Prague burnt by the Council of Constance.
1422	HENRY VI. ascended the throne. He married Margaret of Anjou.—had one son —reigned 38 years.

A.D.	
1429	Joan of Arc.
1430	Printing invented.
1453	Constantinople taken by the Turks, and the Roman Empire in the East extinguished.
1459	Engraving and Etching on Copper invented.
1461	EDWARD IV. ascended the throne. He married Elizabeth Woodville—had four children—reigned 23 years.
1471	Battle of Tewkesbury.
1474	Michael Angelo, the first Italian Painter born.
—	Printing introduced into England by Caxton.
—	Union of the Kingdoms of Castile and Arragon under Ferdinand and Isabella.
1483	EDWARD V. Never married—reigned 3 months.
—	Raphael the great Painter born.
1483	RICHARD III. ascended the throne. He married Ann Nevil—had one son—reigned 2 years.
1485	Battle of Bosworth.
—	Contest between the houses of York and Lancaster.
1485	HENRY VII. ascended the throne. He married Elizabeth of York—had four children—reigned 24 years.
1492	America discovered by Columbus.
1494	Algebra first known in Europe.
1497	The Portuguese under Vasca de Gama, first sail to India, by the Cape of Good Hope.
1499	North America discovered by Cabot.
1503	Shillings first coined in England.
1509	HENRY VIII. ascended the throne. He married Catherine of Arragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleeves, C. Howard, and C. Parr—had three children—reigned 37 years.
1513	Battle of Flodden Field, James IV. of Scotland defeated.

A.D.	
1517	Martin Luther began the Reformation.
1519	Conquest of Mexico.
1521	Gustavus King of Sweden.
1525	Battle of Pavia.
1529	The name of Protestants first assumed.
1534	The Reformed Religion adopted in England.
1535	Sir Thos. Moore and Bishop Fisher executed for denying the supremacy of Henry VIII.
1536	Calvin and Zuinglius.
1543	The Prussian Astronomer Copernicus died.
1546	Luther died.
1547	EDWARD VI. ascended the throne. He reigned 6 years.
—	The Liturgy framed.
1552	The Treaty of Passau, between Charles V. and the Elector of Saxony.
1553	MARY ascended the throne. She married Philip King of Spain—reigned 5 years.
1554	Lady Jane Gray and her Husband beheaded.
1557	Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, flourished.
1558	ELIZABETH ascended the throne. Reigned 44 years.
—	Charles V. Emperor of Germany died.
1560	The Reformed Religion introduced into Scotland by John Knox.
1564	Calvin died.
—	Coaches first introduced.
1571	Shakespeare and Spenser flourished.
—	Camoens and Tasso flourished.
1572	The general Massacre of the Protestants at Paris, August 24th.
1577	Pocket Watches first introduced.
1579	The Republic of Holland began its rise, having shaken off the Spanish yoke.
1580	Sir Francis Drake, the first English circumnavigator, returned from his first Voyage round the World.

A.D.	
1584	Sir Francis Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh flourished.
1585	The Vatican Library begun under Sixtus V.
1587	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded.
1588	The Spanish Armada defeated.
1589	Henry IV. of France.
1598	Spenser died.
1600	The East India Company established.
1603	JAMES I. ascended the throne. He married Anne of Denmark—had two children—reigned 23 years.
1605	Gunpowder Plot.
1606	Oaths of Allegiance first administered.
1608	Milton born.
1610	Henry IV. of France murdered at Paris, by Ravaillac, a priest.
—	Sully, Henry's Minister, flourished.
1611	Baronets first created in England.
1616	Shakespeare died.
1618	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded.
1620	Battle of Prague.
1625	CHARLES I. ascended the throne. He married Henrietta of France — had six children—reigned 24 years.
1631	Battle of Leipsic, won by Gustavus Adolphus over Tilly.
1632	Death of Gustavus Adolphus, after gaining the Battle of Lutzen.
1640	Revolution in Portugal. John Duke of Braganza raised to the throne.
—	A massacre in Ireland of 40,000 Protestants.
1642	Charles' Parliament levied troops against him.
—	Galileo the Astronomer died.
1645	Battle of Naseby. The King routed.
1648	Cromwell marched his army to London.
1649	King Charles beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 30.
1651	Battle of Worcester. Charles' son defeated by Cromwell.

A.D.	
1652	Blake defeated the Dutch Admiral, Van Tromp, in the Downs.
1654	CROMWELL assumes the Protectorship.
1655	The English, under Admiral Pen, take Jamaica from the Spaniards.
1660	CHARLES II. restored by Monk, Commander of the Army, after an exile of 12 years, in France and Holland. Married Catherine of Portugal. Reigned 26 years.
1660	Tea first used in England.
1665	Great Plague in London.
1666	Great Fire in London, which lasted 3 days.
1674	Milton died.
1675	Marshall Turenne died.
—	The French Poet, Corneille, flourishes.
1678	The Habeas Corpus Act passed.
1680	William Penn, a Quaker, receives a Charter for planting Pensylvania.
1685	Handel born, at Halle.
—	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
—	Battle of Sedgemore. The Duke of Monmouth defeated and slain.
—	JAMES II. ascended the throne. He married Ann Hyde, and Mary Modena—had three children—reigned 3 years.
1687	The Palace of Versailles finished by Louis XIV.
1688	The Revolution in Great Britain.
—	The French writers, Bossuet and Boileau, flourished.
1689	WILLIAM & MARY ascended the throne. Reigned 14 years.
1690	Battle of the Boyne, gained by William over James.
1699	War in Ireland finished, by the surrender of Limerick to William.
1695	The Poet Dryden and the Philosophical Writer Locke flourished.

A.D.	
1702	ANNE ascended the throne. She married Prince George of Denmark—had one son —reigned 12 years.
1704	Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke and Sir Cloudesley Shovel.
—	Battles of Hockstett and Blenheim gained by Marlborough.
—	Locke died.
1706	Battle of Ramilies won by Marlborough.
1708	Battle of Oudenarde by Marlborough.
1709	Battle of Malplaquet by Marlborough.
—	Battle of Pultowa, Charles XII. defeated by Peter the Great.
1710	St. Paul's Cathedral finished.
1713	Treaty of Utrecht.
1714	GEORGE I. ascended the throne. He married Sophia of Zell—had two children—reigned 13 years.
1715	Rebellion in Scotland, by Earl Mar, in favour of the Pretender.
1716	The Act passed for Septennial Parliaments.
1718	Chares XII. of Sweden killed by a cannon ball at the Siege of Frederickshall
1719	The Mississippi Scheme in France.
—	The South Sea Scheme in England.
—	Addison.
1725	Peter the Great died.
1727	GEORGE II. ascended the throne. He married Wilhelmina of Anspach — had seven children—reigned 33 years.
—	Inoculation first tried on Criminals
1728	Sir Isaac Newton died.
1738	The great Dutch Physician Boerhaave died.
1741	The French Historian, Rollin, died.
1743	Battle of Dettingen won in favour of the Queen of Hungary, by the King in person.
1744	Anson completed his voyage round the world.
—	War declared against France.

A.D.	
1745	Battle of Fontenoy lost by the Allies.
1746	Battle of Culloden. The Pretender defeated.
1748	Dr. Isaac Watts and the Poet Thompson died.
—	Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Restitution of all places taken during the War.
1751	Society of Antiquaries incorporated in London.
1752	The New Style introduced into Great Britain.
1753	The British Museum instituted.
—	The Society of Arts, Manufacturers, and Commerce instituted.
1755	Lisbon destroyed by an Earthquake.
1756	Byng loses Minorca.
—	Imprisonment and death of Englishmen in the Black Hole at Calcutta.
1759	Battle of Quebec. Wolfe killed.
—	Handel dies.
1760	GEORGE III. ascended the throne. He married Charlotte of Mecklinburgh Strelitz —had thirteen children—reigned 60 years.
1763	Wilkes expelled the House of Commons.
1768	The Royal Academy of Painting instituted.
1769	Jubilee held at Stratford, in honour of Shakespeare.
—	The Duke of Wellington born, in Dublin.
1769	Napoleon Buonaparte born, at Ajaccio.
1771	Captain Cooke's first Voyage round the World.
1772	The Dismemberment of Poland.
—	Queen Matilda, the King's sister, and Queen of Sweden retired to Zell.
1773	Disturbances in America began, by the destruction of Tea at Boston.
1775	Battle of Bunker's Hill, gained over the Americans.
—	First engagement of the American Militia with the British Troops, at Lexington.

A.D.	
1776	The Americans solemnly declare their independence, July 6th.
1777	General Burgoyne obliged to capitulate to the Americans.
1780	Admiral Rodney captured 22 Sail of Spanish Ships.
1781	Felons first sent to Botany Bay.
—	Earl Cornwallis surrenders his army to the Americans and French.
1783	Treaty of Peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States.
1784	Sunday Schools first established.
—	Dr. Johnson died.
—	Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, died.
1788	First severe Illness of George III.
1789	Commencement of the French Revolution.
—	The Bastile destroyed.
1790	Titles of Nobility, and Monastic Establishments abolished in France.
1792	France declared a Republic.
1793	Louis XVI. beheaded.
—	Reign of Terror in France.
1794	Victory of Lord Howe over the French near Brest, on a Sunday.
1795	Victory of Lord Bridport over the French off L'Orient.
1795	Cape of Good Hope taken by the English.
—	Wellington embarked in the command of the 33rd regiment for the West Indies, on board the Fleet commanded by Admiral Christian.
1796	Battle of Lodi.
—	Sir John Jervis defeated the Spanish Fleet off Cape St. Vincent.
1797	Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch Fleet off Camperdown.
—	Wellington arrived in Bengal.
1798	Battle of the Nile gained by Nelson.

A.D.	
1798	The French compelled to evacuate Egypt.
—	Rebellion in Ireland.
1799	Seringapatam taken by Wellington.
1800	Battles of Marengo and Hohenlinden.
—	Union of the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland.
—	Cowper died.
1800	Wellington attacked and defeated Doondiah Waugh, a Mahratta Freebooter, who greatly disturbed the tranquility of the Mysore.
1801	Battles of Copenhagen and Alexandria, gained by Sir Ralph Abercrombie over the French.
1802	Peace with France signed at Amiens.
1803	War with France.
—	Battles of Assam and Argaum.
1804	Buonaparte declared Emperor of the French.
—	A sword worth £100 voted to Major General Wellington by the British inhabitants of Calcutta, also a golden Vase by his officers.
—	Wellington visited Bombay.
1805	Battle of Trafalgar. Nelson killed.
1806	Wellington served in Parliament.
—	Slave Trade abolished. Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, and Buxton, instrumental.
—	Battle of Jena. Prussians defeated by Napoleon.
1806	Pitt and Fox died.
—	Cape of Good Hope finally taken from the Dutch by the English.
1807	Battle of Friedland. Russians defeated by Napoleon.
—	Treaty of Tilsit.
—	Wellington commands against Copenhagen.
1808	Commencement of the Peninsular war.
—	Battle of Vimeira. French defeated by Wellington.
—	Wellington lands at the mouth of the river Mondego in Portugal.

A.D.	
1809	Battle of Corunna. Sir John Moore killed.
—	Battle of Wagram gained by Napoleon.
—	Battles of Oporto and Talavera won by Wellington.
1810	Battle of Busaco gained by Wellington.
—	The Princess Amelia died, which brings on the last illness of George III.
1811	Murder of the Mamelukes.
—	Foundation Stone of Waterloo Bridge laid.
1812	Badajoz taken by the Duke of Wellington.
—	Napoleon enters Moscow which is set on fire by the Russians.
—	Siege and Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo.
—	Battle of Salamanca.
—	Siege and failure of Burgos.
1813	Battles of Vittoria and Leipsic, gained by Wellington.
—	Siege of San Sebastian.
—	Passage of the Bidasson and entrance into France.
1814	The Thames frozen over.
—	Napoleon retires to Elba.
—	The Restoration of the Jesuits by Pope Pius VII.
—	Battle of Toulouse, gained by Wellington.
—	The Allied Sovereigns visit England.
1815	Battle of Waterloo, June 15, 16, 17, 18.
—	Napoleon banished to St. Helena.
1816	Lord Exmouth's victory at Algiers.
1817	Prohibition of the Slave Trade to the French Colonies.
—	Death of the Princess Charlotte.
1818	Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.
—	The Allied Army evacuates France.
1819	Queen Victoria and Prince Albert born.
—	Wellington appointed Governor of Plymouth.
1820	GEORGE IV. ascended the throne. He married Caroline of Brunswick—had one daughter—reigned 10 years.

A.D.	
1820	Inquisition abolished.
—	Trial of Queen Caroline.
1821	Napoleon died at St. Helena, aged 52.
—	Wellington attends George IV. to Waterloo.
1822	First National Congress of the United States of America.
—	Statue of Achilles inscribed to the Duke of Wellington, in Hyde Park.
1823	Persecution of the Missionaries at Demerara.
1824	Lord Byron died of fever, at Missolonghi in Western Greece.
1825	Death of Alexander, Emperor of Russia.
1826	Lotteries ceased in England.
—	Bishop Heber, died at Calcutta.
—	Wellington made Constable of the Tower.
1827	The Victory of Navarino, which led to the independence of Greece. Ibrahim Pacha defeated by Sir Edward Codrington.
1828	Don Pedro relinquishes the Throne of Portugal.
1829	The Bill for Catholic Emancipation passed.
—	Wellington appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.
1830	WILLIAM IV. ascended the throne. He married Adelaide of Saxe-Meinningen—reigned 7 years.
1830	Louis Philippe King of the French.
—	Revolution in Paris.
—	Sailing of Captain Ross.
1831	The Asiatic Cholera in England.
1832	The Reform Bill passed.
1833	Bill for the Emancipation of Slaves.
—	Wilberforce died.
1834	Don Carlos appeared in Spain.
1835	Fire at New York.
1837	VICTORIA ascended the throne. She married Albert of Saxe-Coburg — has seven children, and has reigned 16 yrs. up to 1853.
38	Destruction of the Royal Exchange, by Fire.

A.D.	
1840	Uniform Penny Postage, established by Rowland Hill.
—	Napoleon disinterred at St. Helena, and taken to Paris.
1841	The Prince of Wales born, Nov. 9.
—	Peel Ministry. The Duke of Wellington in the Cabinet without office.
—	The Tower of London destroyed by Fire.
1842	Treacherous Massacre of the English Protestants in Affghanistan.
—	Treaty between China and Britain.
—	The Queen visits the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle.
—	Great Fire at Hamburgh.
1843	Hydrabad taken by the English, under Sir Charles Napier.
1844	New Royal Exchange opened by the Queen, Oct. 28.
1845	The Sikh Army began to cross the Sutlege, Dec. 11.
—	Victory of Ferozepore, obtained by Sir Hugh Gough, Dec. 21 and 22.
—	The Queen visits the Duke at Strathfieldsaye.
1846	Victory of the English over the Sikhs, at Aliwal, Jan. 28, by Sir Harry Smith.
—	Victory won at Sobraon, Feb. 10, by Sir H. Gough and Sir H. Smith.
1847	Dreadful Famine in Ireland.
1848	Revolution in France, Feb. 24.
1849	The Queen Dowager died.
1850	The Duke of Wellington stood Sponsor to Prince Arthur.
1851	The Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, held in the "Crystal Palace," erected in Hyde Park, London.
1852	The Duke of Wellington died, at Walmer Castle, Sept. 14, aged 83. He was buried with great national pomp and honour at St. Paul's, Nov. 18.

F. W. Harmer, Printer, Stroud.